

REMARKS

Claims 1, 4, 5, and 8 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shimizu et al. (US 6,069,440), in view of Hill, Jr. (US 5,790,096), and Xu et al. (US 6,133,692). Claims 2 and 6 are rejected under 35 USC 103(A) as being unpatentable over Shimizu et al. (US 6,069,440), in view of Hill, Jr. (US 5,790,096), and Xu et al. (US 6,133,692) as applied to claims 1 or 5 above, and further in view of Shimoda (US 5,944,829). Claims 3 and 7 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shimizu et al. (US 6,069,440), in view of Hill, Jr. (US 5,790,096), and Xu et al. (US 6,133,692) as applied to claims 1 or 5 above, and further in view of Nelson et al. (US 6,311,282 B1). Claims 1 and 5 are hereby amended to include the feature that the white light emitting elements are more efficient than at least one of the colored light emitting elements. New claims 9 and 10 which Applicant attempted to add by preliminary amendment, which was filed too late, are hereby added. Support for these amendments is found at page 3, lines 1-7 of the specification. Reconsideration and allowance of the claims as amended is requested for the following reasons.

Applicant's invention, as disclosed in the specification and claimed in independent claims 1 and 5, is directed to a power saving method and color display that save power by providing the display with white light emitting elements that are more efficient than colored light emitting elements in the display, converting at least a portion of a color digital image to a monochrome image and displaying the monochrome portion of the image using only the white light emitting elements of the display.

Shimizu et al. disclose a white light emitting LED that includes an LED that emits one color of light and a phosphor over the LED that absorbs some of the emitted light and reemits another color of light, such that the combination of directly emitted and reemitted light is white. At Col. 21, lines 3-31, Shimizu et al. disclose a monochrome display having the white light emitting diodes. Also, at Col. 22, lines 13-38, they disclose a color display composed of pixels having red, green, blue and white emitting LEDs. When displaying white light, the white emitting LEDs

in the pixels are used (Col. 22, lines 32-35). Nowhere do Shimizu et al. teach show or suggest that the white light emitting diodes are more efficient than any one of the red, green or blue diodes, as disclosed and claimed by Applicant. Also, as noted by the Examiner, Shimizu et al. do not suggest converting a portion of a color digital image signal to a monochrome image.

The Examiner correctly points out that Hill Jr. discloses converting a color digital image to a monochrome image, but Hill Jr. only disclose using the monochrome image to drive a monochrome display, not white light emitting elements of a color display. Xu et al. disclose a white light emitting OLED device.

The only combination reasonably suggested by the teachings of Shimizu et al., Hill Jr. and Xu et al. would be to use the monochrome image produced by Hill Jr. to drive a monochrome display of the type disclosed by Shimizu et al. using the white light emitting diodes of Xu et al. This would not result in Applicant's invention because there is no teaching in any of the references of providing a color display having white light emitting elements that are more efficient than the color elements of the display, and driving only the white light emitting elements with a color signal that has been converted to a monochrome signal. It is believed therefore that claims 1 and 5 are allowable over the prior art. The remainder of the dependent claims depend from claim 1 or 5 and are believed to be patentable for at least the same reasons.

New claim 9 is directed to an OLED device that has a pixel site including a plurality of individually addressable light emitting elements including a light emitting element for emitting white light and one or more light emitting elements for emitting colored light; and the white light emitting element being at least twice as efficient as at least one of the colored light emitting elements. None of the references teach show or suggest such a device. It is believed therefore that claim 9 is patentable over the prior art.

New claim 10 is directed to a method of saving power in an OLED display device that includes providing an OLED display having pixel sites with colored light emitting elements and white light emitting elements, the white light emitting element being at least twice as efficient as at least one of the colored light

emitting elements; converting at least a portion of a digital color image signal to a power saving digital image signal using the white light emitting elements; and driving the OLED display with the power saving digital image signal. This is similar to claim 1, with the difference that the white light emitting elements are at least twice as efficient as one of the colored elements and is believed to be patentable for at least the same reasons as claim 1.

It is believed that the claims in the application are allowable over the prior art and such allowance is respectfully requested.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees in connection with this communication to Eastman Kodak Company Deposit Account No. 05-0225. *A duplicate copy of this communication is enclosed.*

Respectfully submitted,



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